



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Address by the President, W. C. Endicott, Esq. Hon. J. H. Clifford replied on the part of Mr. Peabody, the founder of the Academy, who was unfortunately absent from the ceremonies owing to his continued ill health. Remarks were made by Mayor Cogswell; B. H. Silsbee, the President of the East India Marine Society; Henry Wheatland, President of the Institute, and by J. W. Foster, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. B., Indianapolis, Ind.—Your specimens are as follows: 2, *Onoclea sensibilis*; barren frond, common at the north and south. 3, *Pteris aquilina*; widely distributed. 4, *Asplenium thelypteroides*; found north and south. 5, a species of *Galium*. 6, *Eleocharis olivacea* Torrey. 7, no fruit, and not easily determined. If you mean by the "Snow-plant" *Sarcodes sanguinea*, you will not be able to cultivate it, as it is parasitical in its habits and proves very difficult to rear. Herbariums are not usually published unless of rare and costly character, such as of newly discovered species like Fendler's of Venezuela, Wright's of Cuba, etc.—J. L. R.

H., Danversport, Mass.—The worm declared by your patient to have been found in the wound is a worm allied to the common earthworm, and probably lived in the muddy bottom of a well, spring, or brook, and may possibly have occurred in the water used in dressings. We have kept it alive in the bottle in which you brought it, for four or five days.

W. W. B., Indianapolis.—No. 8 is *Botrychium lunaroides* var. *obliquum*; barren frond. Hooker's Synopsis Filicum, and Presl's Pteridographia, are essential in studying the ferns extensively.—J. L. R.

W. C. F., Eastham, Mass.—The frog is *Rana sylvatica*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 7.

RADIOLARIA.—Fig. 1. Tetrapyle octacantha. Fig. 2. Haliomma amphidiscus. 3. Haliomma longispinum. 4. Haliomma hexacanthum. 5. Haliomma Humboldtii.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Scientific Opinion. June, July, Aug., Sept. London.
Journal of Travel and Natural History. Vol. 1, No. 6. 1869. London. Two shillings.
Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science at Halifax, N. S. Vol. II, Part 2. 1867-S. 8vo. Halifax, 1869.
Second Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Boston, 1869. 8vo., pp. 23.
Pathogenesis of Ptelea trifoliata; a Report to the American Institute of Homoeopathy. By E. M. Hale, M. D. Boston, 1869. 8vo, pp. 85.
American Journal of Numismatics. July. New York.
Library of Education, selected from the best writers of all countries. *Scottish University Addresses.* By J. S. Mill, Jas. Froude, and T. Carlyle. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. July, 1869. 32mo, pp. 192. 20 cents.

CORRECTIONS.

In our September number, in the "Chapter on Mites," we suggested that Plate 6, fig. 1, represented the larva of *Dermaleichus*, and that fig. 3 represented the male. We were led to this opinion by the resemblance of fig. 1 to fig. 4, the larva of another genus of mites. After the article went to press we obtained the elaborate memoir of Claparede, entitled "*Studien an Acariden*" published in a recent number of Siebold and K lliker's "*Zeitschrift*" where he has given a minute account of a neighboring genus, *Myocoptes musculus* (Koch) found parasitic on mice. After studying Claparede's work we judge that our figure 1 must be a female *Dermaleichus*, and that fig. 3 represents the male, and fig. 2 the young male.—A. S. P.

On page 368, line 2 from bottom, and on page 373 line 10 from top, for *Chelytus* read *Chelyletus*. Page 316 line 20 from top, for *Euglenia* read *Euglena*.

On page 331, line 6 from bottom, for Orange, N. J. read Orange, N. Y.

On page 326, line 1 from the bottom, for "Mission County," read Mifflin County, Pa. The author of the article on "Table-mountain Pine" (J. T. Rothrock) also states that Mr. Meehan has since found the same pine on the hills near Harrisburg, Pa., and concludes it is native to the whole interior of the State of Pennsylvania. (See Gardener's Monthly, June, 1837, p. 173.)